The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4804 號四零百八千四第 日九初月三年西癸治同 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 5TH APRIL, 1873. 六拜禮 號五月四英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

April 4, GEELONG, Brit. str., 1,261, G. J. Bahot, Bombay 11th March, Galle 18th, Penang 24th, and Singapore 26th, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

April 4, NANKIN, British steamer, 1,830, R. McNabb, London 10th February, Suez 1st March, Penang 22nd, and Singapore 27th, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

Departures.

April 4, SOPHIA, for Kamput.

April 4, Port. g-b. CAMOES, for Macao.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR-MASTER'S OFFICE, APRIL 4TH.

Hongkong, for Whampoa.

Pepita, for Iloilo.

Norna, str., for Swatow.

Anna Dorothea, for Saigon.

Marquis of Argyle, for Melbourne.

Passengers.

Per *Geelong*, str., from Bombay, &c.,—

For Hongkong.

From London.—Capt. and Mrs. Carroll. From Venice.—Mr. R. W. Haslam. From Bombay.—Mr. B. M. Mehta, and 3 Chinese. From Penang.—17 Chinese. From Singapore.—Messrs. W. Marquis and J. Lothian, and 15 Chinese.

For Shanghai.

From Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. Holwell. From Venice.—Baron de Holleber. From Singapore.—Mr. Carmichael and servant, Mr. Englehard.

For Yokohama.

From Southampton.—Mrs. Aldrich and infant. From Venice.—Mr. P. Gross. From Bombay.—Mr. G. Cook.

Per *Nankin*, str., from London, &c.—Mr. Dorrinck and 50 Chinese.

Per *Madras*, str., for Yokohoma,—Mrs. Aldrich and child, Messrs. Seycester, M. Saiyon, W. A. Thompson, H. S. Ord, G. Cook, and R. Gros, and 21 Chinese.

Per *Delta*, str., for Shanghai,—Mr. and Mrs. Holwell, Baron de Holleber, Messrs. Stromach, Hanley, S. D. Usill, Geo. J. Burnap, Carmichael, Englehard, and 2 European deck.

Per *Norna*, str., for Swatow,—100 Chinese.

Per *Anna Dorothea*, for Saigon,—60 Chinese.

Per *Marquis of Argyle*, for Melbourne,—20 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamship *Nankin* reports left London on the 10th February, had fine weather and fair N.W. winds to Port Said, where arrived on the 23rd February; three days were occupied in dragging along the Canal to Suez, where again was detained six days, eventually left on the March 1st, and had fine weather down the Red Sea, and moderate across the Indian Ocean to Penang, where arrived on the 21st; left again on the 22nd, and arrived at Singapore, after a thirty-six hours passage. Left Singapore at 1.30 p.m. on the 27th inst., and had moderate monsoon and variable winds up the China Sea to arrival in Hongkong, at noon on the 4th April.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manila.

(Per last Mail's Advice.)

Vessel's Name.	*From.*	*Date of Arrival.*
Fairy	Manila	Feb. 9
Leonatin	Manila	Feb. 15
Jane Woodburn	Hongkong	Feb. 17
Annie Braginton	Shanghai	Feb. 18
Ulysses (s)	China Ports	Feb. 19
Enterprise (s)	China Ports	Feb. 19
Abbotsford (s)	China Ports	Feb. 19
Annesley	Hongkong	Feb. 20
Bunker Hill	Shanghai	— —
Eastern Chief	Yokohama	— —

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	*From.*	*Dates.*
East	Glasgow	June 8
Amicitia	Glasgow	July 31
Warrior	New York	Aug. 3
Yokohama	New York	Sept. 6
Loochoo	Sunderland	Jan. 2
Italy (s)	Liverpool	Jan. 11
Chica	Cardiff	Jan. 15
James Shepherd	London	Jan. 16
Matchless	New York	Jan. 24
Muton	London	Jan. 27
Veritas	London	Jan. 27
Russia (s)	London	Jan. 31
Pegasus	Boston	Feb. 5
Rustinas	Newcastle	Feb. 6
Nankin (s)	London	Feb. 8
Maiden Queen	London	Feb. 13
Scotland (s)	London	Feb. 15
Buldon	Sunderland	Feb. 15
Alexander	Swansea	Feb. 16
Gem	Liverpool	Feb. 17
Norman Court	London	Feb. 19
Agamemnon (s)	Liverpool	Feb. 19

Vessels from Ports in China expected in Europe and America.

(Corrected to Date.)

FROM HONGKONG.

Vessel's Name.	*For.*	*Date of Leaving.*
Thetis	Hamburg	Nov. 30
Mikado	Falmouth (f.o)	Dec. 8
Glarus	London	Dec. 11
Sir Wm. Wallace	New York	Jan. 15
Her Majesty	New York	Jan. 19
Rifle	New York	Jan. 19
Irvine	New York	Jan. 24
Gemsbok	New York	Feb. 4
Adella Carleton	New York	Feb. 27
Nyassa	Hamburg	Mch. 14
Vesta	Falmouth (f.o.)	Mch. 15
Harwich	London	Mch. 16
R. H. Jones	London	Mch. 18

FROM WHAMPOA.

Early Morn	New York	Nov. 28
Taikun	Hamburg	Dec. 5
Lennox Castle	London	Dec. 10
Midnight	New York	Dec. 13
Por Ardua	New York	Dec. 15
Everhard	New York	Dec. 31

FROM FOOCHOW.

Catherina	Gibraltar f.o.	Dec. 3
Selim	London	Dec. 5
Elizabeth Nicholson	New York	Dec. 6
Black Prince	New York	Dec. 6
Fontenaye	London	Dec. 7
Silver Eagle	London	Dec. 12
Whinfell	New York	Jan. 1
Annie Gray	New York	Jan. 7
Minerva	Falmouth (f.o)	Jan. 10
Albert Victor	London	Jan. 14
Marie Louise	Falmouth (f.o.)	Feb. 8

FROM SHANGHAI.

Dilkhoosh	New York	Nov. 24
Centurion	New York	Nov. 26
Glengairn	London	Nov. 29
Hopewell	London	Nov. 29
Fiery Cross	London	Dec. 3
Sarah Nicholson	New York	Dec. 10
Lady Elizabeth	New York	Dec. 20
Borealis	New York	Dec. 23
Elizabeth Graham	New York	Jan. 17
Omba	New York	Jan. 25
Deoguam	New York	Jan. 25
Zodiac	London	Jan. 27
Lelia M. Long	New York	Mch. 4

Auction Sales To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., At 12 noon, Household Furniture.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—

Chairman—S. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.

Ad. André, Esq. | H. B. Lemann, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. | Thos. Pyke, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq. | Hon. R. Rowett.
A. Joost, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., *Manager.*

Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities; and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 10621 Hongkong, 1st April, 1873.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that from and after the 1st day of May next a Register of Shareholders will be provided and kept in the *Yokohama Branch* of this Corporation, and any person or persons, holding shares, wishing to transfer them from either Hongkong, Shanghai, London, Bombay, or Calcutta to Yokohama, and vice versa, may make the necessary application to any of the above Offices respectively.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.

Share Department,
Hongkong, 1st April, 1873. [1m 514

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *Secretaries.*
tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date until further notice, a *Return* of Twenty per cent. (20%) will be made, on the Premium charged on all Insurances effected with this Office; such Return being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 1159 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20% allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days,	¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month,	⅓ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months...	½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months...	¾ do. do.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month	¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	⅓ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	½ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.	

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 1167 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

Notices of Firms.

MR. EDWARD GEORGE is authorised to sign our firm per procuration from this date.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
1m 524 Hongkong, 4th April, 1873.

THE business hitherto conducted by us at this port, as Ship Brokers, will henceforth be carried on under the firm of HEINEMANN & Co., in which Mr. R. STEIL has this day been admitted a partner.

S. L. HEINEMANN,
H. KLÆR.
1m 515 Hongkong, 1st April, 1873.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself here as Merchant and Commission Agent under the firm and style of ENGLEAN & Co., Chinese hong's name "TAI KEE."

YEO ENGLEAN.
1m 510 Amoy, 1st April, 1873.

MR. AD. S. CORDES has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.

A. CORDES & Co.
tf 458 Tientsin, 1st January, 1873.

MR. SOTHEBY GODFREY BIRD is authorized to sign our firm per procuration in Formosa.

DODD & Co.
2m 433 Amoy, 14th March, 1873.

MR. F. LANCKEN and Mr. C. W. SIEGFRIED have this day been admitted partners in our firm in Hongkong and China.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.
6m 2 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

NOTICE

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

ON and after this date, the Messageries Maritimes Steamers will touch at Naples. It will be optional for passengers to land either at Naples or at Marseilles. The rate of passage money being the same for both places.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
tf 426 Hongkong, 15th March, 1873.

NOW OPEN.

ORIENTAL TELEGRAM AGENCY
HEAD OFFICE—102, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

HONGKONG BRANCH—2, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Messages received at all hours of the day for London, Europe, or America.

Agency charge on every message for transmission, $1.50.

Tariff rate:—For London or Great Britain, $1.75 each word up to eight; $1.50 for each following word.

To France, Holland, and Belgium, an additional $1.50 will be charged for each 15 words.

To other countries in Europe, $2.50 will be charged for each 15 words.

For New York, &c., $3 per word up to five words; $2.50 for every additional word.

For San Francisco and British Colombia, $3.50 per word up to four words; $2.75 for every additional word.

GEO. HOLMES,
Agent.
tf 449 Hongkong, 19th March, 1873.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE DIVIDEND of $3 (Three Dollars) per cent. to 31st December, 1872, declared at the Half-yearly Meeting of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after MONDAY next, the 27th instant. Shareholders may obtain Dividend Warrants for the same on application to the undersigned.

By Order of the Board,
ED. BAKER,
Secretary.
tf 155 Hongkong, 24th January, 1873.

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that in accordance with the 36th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Sixth Call of Twelve Dollars and Fifty cents per share is payable on the 31st December current, at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls paid *after that day.*

By order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.
2166 Hongkong, 10th December, 1872

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1872.

CONTRIBUTORS of business to the above mentioned Company are hereby requested to hand to the Undersigned before the First day of March next, papers shewing their contributions for the year ending 31st December, 1872, in order that their share of the divisible profits may be ascertained. Should such Contributors fail to render the returns specified, their accounts will be made up in conformity with the books of the Company.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 24 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

NOTICE

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	¼ of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month	⅓ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months.	½ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months....	¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.
tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August 1869

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies gainst Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

K. K. PRIV. OESTERREICH. VERSICHERUNGS-GESELLSCHAFT "DONAU," VIENNA, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed General Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine Risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.
6m 2113 Hongkong, 1st December, 1872.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	¼ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month	⅓ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.	

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

Auctions.

FURNITURE SALE.

ELEGANT ENGLISH-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at

No 1, SEYMOUR TERRACE,
the residence of
ALFRED HANCOCK, Esq.,
THIS DAY,
the 5th April, 1873, at noon,—

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., consisting of—

A Handsome Drawing Room SUITE, Carved Walnut Marble-top CHIFFONIERE, Handsome Pier GLASS, Gilt Drawing Room CHAIRS, CARD TABLES, GASALIERS, PAINTINGS, and ENGRAVINGS, CURTAINS, CARPET, PIANO, &c.

Dining Room.

Handsomely Carved SIDEBOARD, Mahogany Dining TABLE, French Walnut Dining Room CHAIRS, ELECTRO-PLATED, GLASS, and CROCKERY WARE, &c.

Bedroom Furniture.

A Solid Mahogany WARDROBE, with Mirror Doors, Brass BEDSTEAD, COUCHES, CHAIRS, Marble-top WASHSTAND and Marble-top Dressing TABLES, Toilet GLASSES, Mahogany CHEST of DRAWERS.

&c., &c., &c.

Also,

A First-class English BAROUCHE, silver mounted.

And,

A few ARTICLES of English and Chinamade FURNITURE, GLASS WARE, CROCKERY, &c., &c.

Belonging to the Estate of the late Dr. McCOY.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of descriptions, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

499 Hongkong, 31st March, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PREMISES, SITUATED IN A CENTRAL PART OF SHANGHAI.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to offer at Public Auction, on the Premises, Hankow Road, on

FRIDAY,
the 11th day of April, 1873, at 3 o'clock P.M.,—

The HOUSE and GODOWNS, OUTHOUSES, &c., lately in the occupation of the BORNEO COMPANY, as also the GROUND attaching thereto, situated at the corner of the Hankow and Kiangsi Roads, having a frontage of about 83 feet on the former, and about 278 on the latter.

Plan of the Property can be seen at the office of the Undersigned, or by application to Mr. T. G. LINSTEAD, in Hongkong.

The House consists of—

A fire-proof of Godown on the Basement Floor.

Spacious Drawing Room, Dining Room, Breakfast and Billiard Room, and Pantry on the 1st Storey.

Five Bedrooms, with Bathrooms, on the 2nd Storey.

Excellent Servants' Offices and Kitchen, conveniently situated, as also Coach-house and Stables.

Gas laid on all over the house.

The Godown is very substantially built, is two stories high, and contains besides very extensive godown accommodation, excellent offices, with tea and silk rooms.

JOHN ASHTON.
7d 519 Shanghai, 27th March, 1873.

UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED FOR ABOUT TWO WEEKS.

THE DATE OF THE SALE WILL BE DULY ADVERTISED.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH-MANUFACTURED FURNITURE.

GRAND PIANO, BY COLLARD & COLLARD.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

At "WOODLANDS,"
the residence of
GUSTAV VON OVERBECK, Esq.,—

The whole of his ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising a very handsome Drawing Room SUITE of Walnut Wood, Challis Covered COUCHES, CHAIRS, and SETTEES, ORMULU, Inlaid CABINETS, CLOCKS, WHATNOTS, Tucker's LAMPS, Gilt MIRRORS on Marble-top CONSOLES, CARPET, and Persian RUGS, Gilt CHAIRS, and Marble-top Side TABLES.

Dining Room.

A Solid Mahogany DINING TABLE, Marble-top SIDEBOARD with Mirror back, WHATNOTS, Marone Morocco Covered CHAIRS, STATUETTES, PEDESTAL LAMPS, ELECTRO PLATED WARE, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE.

Bedroom Furniture.

A Solid Mahogany WARDROBE with Plate GLASSES and STANDS, Solid Brass BEDSTEADS, Mahogany Marble-top WASHSTANDS and Dressing TABLES, Toilet GLASSES, Cheval GLASS, Mahogany CHEST of DRAWERS, Carved Book CASE.

&c., &c., &c.

Also,

A FINE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS AND WATER COLORS.

A Solid Mahogany GRAND PIANO, seven octaves, trichord, by Collard & Collard, London, manufactured expressly for this climate.

A Single Basket CARRIAGE.

A Set of Single HARNESS.

A Set of Double Do.

SEDAN CHAIRS.

Catalogues will be issued in a few days.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

500 Hongkong, 31st March, 1873.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1872. Price $10.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1873

BROWN, JONES & CO., UNDERTAKERS, &c.,
OFFICE—No. 18, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.
tf 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by private contract,)—

The German Barque
"*ANNA.*"

234 Tons Register, or 5,500 Piculs, carrying capacity.

The vessel is shortly expected from Saigon, when the exact date of the Sale will be fixed.

An Inventory List may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE.—Half the amount of the purchase money to be paid at the fall of the hammer, and the other half on transfer.

The vessel at purchaser's risk after the fall of the hammer.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
434 Hongkong, 26th March, 1873.

FOR DISPOSAL.

A FIRST-CLASS MILLINERY and DRAPERY BUSINESS in Hongkong.

For particulars, apply by letters only to "X," *Daily Press* Office.
14d 498 Hongkong, 29th March, 1873.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Eleventh DIVIDEND is now declared, being Taels Forty (Tls. 40) per share, payable to Shareholders in the Company for the term 1869-71, at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, on and after the 2nd proximo.

By order of the Court of Directors.
HERBERT S. MORRIS,
Secretary.
7d 516 Shanghai, 27th March, 1873.

SELLING OFF!

AT 25 per cent. below cost price. The whole of the STOCK-IN-TRADE, FURNITURE, and FIXTURES of the Establishment of Messrs. M. & J. ULLMANN, Nos. 96 and 98, Queen's Road.

The premises must be cleared by the 15th of April.

Any person wishing to tender for the whole Establishment as it now stands, will be treated with on the most liberal terms. Apply on the premises.

1m 388 Hongkong, 8th March, 1873.

GRAUFURD COLLEGE,
MAIDENHEAD, BERKS, ENGLAND,

CONDUCTED by EDWARD DE EWES, with the assistance of French, German, and English Masters.

TERMS.—Pupils under 13 years....40 guineas.
" over 13 years....50 "

The Course of Instruction includes English, Classics, Mathematics, and Modern Languages, with any other branches of study which may be required for the future course in life of the pupil.

REFERENCES:—

The Rev. the Master of Dulwich College.

The Rev. J. C. BELL, M.A., Head Master of Christ's Hospital.

The Rev. Dr. SCHMETTAU, Ph. Dr., Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance, 9, Adam St., Strand, London.

The Rev. H. JONES, M.A., Secretary of the Turkish Mission, 18, Adam St., Strand, London.

H. LLOYD, Esq., Recorder of Chester.

S. POTTER, Esq., 36, King St., Cheapside, London.

SIMS REEVES, Esq., Grange Mount, Upper Norwood. [3m 351

A. MILLAR & CO.
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS,
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
tf 287 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL,
tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents.	¼ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents.	½ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 1st and 15th instants, altering Clauses Nos. 130, 131, 132, and 133 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st November, 1871), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—

Two-thirds (2/3rds) to *all contributors*, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.

One-third (1/3rd) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of shares held by each.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 314 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

Intimations.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, 1872-1874.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of one share (No. 781) in the above Company, to which contributory premia attaches amounting to Taels 399. Tenders to be sealed and forwarded to the Secretary before TUESDAY, 8th April, 1873.

By order of the Court of Directors,
HERBERT S. MORRIS,
Secretary.
5d 508 Shanghai, 26th March, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held at the Club House on THURSDAY next, the 10th inst., at 4 o'clock P.M.

By order,
EDWARD BEART,
Secretary.
3d 521 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1873.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Members of the MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY will be held at the CITY HALL LIBRARY on THURSDAY, 24th April, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of confirming the following resolutions passed at the Meeting on the 18th inst.

1st.—"That $3,000, of the remaining funds of the Society, amounting to $3,276.16 be funded for the purpose of endowing a scholarship, to be called the 'Morrison Scholarship' at the Central School, under conditions to be drawn up by the Head-Master of the Central School, the Minister for the time being of the Union Church, and the Senior resident member of the London Missionary Society."

2nd.—"That the sum of $250 be given to the fund for the assistance of gentlewomen who have been engaged in the cause of education in connection with Protestant missions in Hongkong; and that the remaining balance, with the further small dividend expected to be paid during the current year from Messrs. Dent & Co.'s estate, be paid over to the funds of the Morrison Library in the City Hall."

1m 488 Hongkong, 27th March, 1873.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WILL shortly be offered at Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by private contract) all that valuable Estate, the property of the Undersigned, situated at Spring Gardens, Hongkong, and known as MARINE LOT No. 43, extending from the Queen's Road to the Praya, and measuring on the Praya 85 feet, on Queen's Road 100 feet, on Spring Gardens' Lane 623 feet, and on Marine Lot No. 42, 557 feet; containing in all 55,240 square feet.

The Praya frontage, which is at present unbuilt upon, offers from its large extent good facilities for business purposes, and is one of the few sites left unappropriated in so central a position, having a public wharf opposite, and being within a short distance of the Hongkong Pier and Godown Company's wharf.

In the rear of the premises (standing about 100 feet from the Queen's Road) is a large substantially built 3-storied DWELLING HOUSE, measuring 100 feet by 80 feet, with Garden and Outhouses, the ground floor of the House consisting of large and airy Godowns, Iron-lined Treasury, &c.; on the 2nd story are six large rooms, wine closet, store rooms, and pantry; on the 3rd story, 8 rooms, with bathrooms, &c.; marble tiled verandahs, 13 feet wide, on both upper stories, front and back. The whole so arranged that it can readily be converted into two or three distinct residences, each having a separate means of entrance. There are two distinct rows of outhouses, consisting of servants' rooms, kitchens, and stables. A suite of rooms, suitable for Offices, fronts the Queen's Road, Gas laid on throughout the house, and a fine well of spring water in the court yard. Annual Crown rental of the whole property $986.27.

Also.

Their property at FOOCHOW, consisting of OFFICES, GODOWNS, and DWELLING HOUSE.

The Offices and Godowns are built on the Island of Chungchow, below the bridge, with an extensive river frontage, and are in every respect well situated for business purposes.

The BUNGALOW occupies one of the most desirable sites on the Hill at Nantai, containing Dining Room, Drawing Room, 3 Bedrooms, with Bathrooms, &c., Verandah all round the house. Out Houses attached, and a large Flower and Kitchen Garden.

For further particulars, apply to

BULL, PURDON & Co.
tf 512 Hongkong, 1st April, 1873.

AVIZO.

ESTANDO já findo um anno da morte de MIGUEL ARCHANJO DE GOUVEA, e devendo o abaixo assignado, como Administrador do seu Espolio, ficar livre da fiança que prestára na Corte d'esta Collonia, previne por este ao herdeiro ou herdeiros, que estiverem habilitados para receberem o referido Espolio para se apresentarem dentro de tres semanas a contar da data deste, com ordem competente do Juizo d'esta Collonia para receberem. Passado este prazo sem que se effeitue o recebimento, o abaixo assignado terá de dispôr do dito Espolio como melhor lhe parecer.

J. J. DOS REMEDIOS.
Hongkong, 25 de Março de 1873. [1m 481

TO BE SOLD.

THE GROUND and PREMISES at Queen's Road, Spring Gardens, known as ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL. The Ground contains 40,430 square feet, affording sufficient space for over 50 ordinary Chinese Houses. The Premises, as they stand, are well suited for a School, a Hospital, or any public Institution.

For further particulars, apply to

CALDWELL & BRERETON,
Solicitors,
29, *Queen's Road, Hongkong.*
3m 200 Hongkong, 1st February, 1873.

E. R. HANDLEY,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, COPPER SMITH,
BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER,
39 *and* 40, *Praya West,*
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,
tf 1681 HONGKONG. [Sept. 15

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 765,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1069 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 23rd March and 13th April, altering Clauses Nos. 103, 104, 105, 107, and 161 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st January, 1872), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—

Two-thirds (2/3rds) to all contributors, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.

One-third (1/3rd) to be carried to the Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 716 Hongkong, 17th April, 1872.

Intimations.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Mr. RUDOLPH BOURJAU in our firm, ceased with his death on the 14th of February last.

BOURJAU & Co.
1m 530 Hongkong & China, 4th April, 1873.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"NANKIN"

McNabb, Master, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSSEN & Co.
tf 531 Hongkong, 5th April, 1873.

SUPERIOR WINES AND BRANDY FOR SALE.

A MONTILLADO, MEDOC, ST. JULIEN, 1st Class CLARET, CHATEAUX YQUEM; CHAMPAGNE, (G. H. Mumm & Co.,) quarts and pints; SPARKLING MOSELLE (P. A. Mumm's,) quarts and pints; "Cognac" V. O. and V. F. O. P. BRANDIES, Choice Old PORT, and Old Jamaica RUM

"THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY"
FOR 1873.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the ELEVENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH
OF THE
FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI,

In addition to a Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS
(*Designed expressly for this Work*)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the

THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

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Shanghai	" HALL & HOLTZ.
"	" KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports	" HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
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Tientsin and Peking	" HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki	THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Hiogo, Osaka ...	THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Yokohama	Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
"	Mr. E. J. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila	Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Saigon	" M. RIBEIRO & Co.
Singapore	*Straits Times* Office.
Calcutta	*Englishman* Office.
London	Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
"	" GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
"	Messrs. TRÜBNER & Co.
"	" BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco ...	Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York	Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co. 37, Park Row.

DEATH.

On the 15th Feb., at Balgray, Dumfriesshire, ROBERT JARDINE, of Balgray, formerly of Calcutta, aged 51.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 5TH, 1873.

THE article which appears in the *Pall-Mall Gazette* concerning the position of the Russians in China, leaves off exactly at the point at which most people would desire to see it begin. That the Russians have for a long time exerted considerable influence in China and that they have been repeatedly rectifying their frontier in a way to cause alarm at their encroachments, is tolerably well known but we have very little information as to the exact state of their relations at the present time. The writer in the *Pall Mall* seems rather desirous of directing attention to the question of Russian influence in China generally, than of enunciating any very definite opinion with regard to it. We believe the idea of Russia having given assistance to China against the allies, in return for further concessions of territory, is unfounded. It is quite possible that Russian batteries may have been found in Pekin, just as English, American, and other foreign batteries are to be found at any of the leading ports of China at the present day, having been simply supplied as a matter of trade, and without any political objects, or with any sanction, either direct or indirect, from the Government. Russia had long been trading with the North of China, and it was perfectly natural that the Chinese, when they found it was likely they would become involved in war with the allies, should take steps to purchase such warlike implements as they could from the only foreign nation from whom it was possible to obtain them. It may or may not have been that sufficient care was taken by Russia to prevent a breach of neutrality in this respect; but the existence of a few Russian guns at Pekin certainly proves nothing either one way or the other. It seems very much much probable that Russia saw her *rôle* consisted in remaining neutral, and watching her opportunity for inducing China to accede to her demands. When the Celestial Government was weakened by having to cope at once with France and England as well as with the Taiping Rebels, China was not very likely to refuse a demand for territory made by a powerful neighbour; and of this fact Russia was no doubt aware, and quite ready to avail herself. This has certainly been the theory of her policy which has been most generally accepted, and which is most in accordance with what she is found doing elsewhere. Russia does not fight wars of this kind herself. She watches until other nations take the expense and responsibility, and then avails herself of the state of affairs. The plan is at once more economical and more secure, and has at the same time a superficial appearance of friendship which in reality it by no means merits. This has hitherto been understood to be the policy which Russia has adopted, and the likelihood is that she will continue it. Her proximity to China has always given her far greater influence than other nations, and has enabled her to do by words what other nations could do only by resorting to action. No doubt she relies upon this power which has hitherto served her so well for the maintenance of her influence in China; and it is not likely, being placed in so favourable a position, that she will in any future difficulty with this country think it necessary to take any active part. Should complications ever again arise, all that it is likely Russia will do, is to repeat the operation of 1860, and silently "rectify her frontier."

The steamers *Tigre* and *Patroclus* left Shanghai on the 3rd instant.

We learn that Mr. Pauncefort's recitation at Canton went off very successfully, and that at the conclusion Sir Brooke Robertson expressed the thanks of the Community for the entertainment which had been afforded them.

Two interesting cases are set down for hearing in the Supreme Court on Monday, namely, De Gouyon, appellant, *v.* Speechley, respondent (an appeal from the Marine Magistrate's Court,) and Norton and another *v.* Malcolmson and another (an application under Ordinance 3 of 1853.)

The Portuguese gunboat *Camões*, which has been lying at the shears of the "Novelty Iron Works" undergoing extensive fittings to her machinery, and the fitting in of a new boiler made at the same works, took a trial trip yesterday morning, and everything turning out to be in perfect order, she proceeded on her way to Macao.

We learn that Captain G. U. Sands, Superintendent of the "Novelty Iron Works," has accepted the appointment of Superintendent Engineer to the Government Fire Brigade. Consequently the Government Steam Fire Engines which have been gradually getting out of repair, will now be constantly kept in order at the "Novelty Iron Works," where the large engine has been undergoing repairs the last three days, and was tested yesterday.

The new steamer *Nankin*, Captain McNabb, arrived yesterday to the consignment of Messrs. Siemssen Co. She is 1,830 tons register, and with a carrying capacity in gross of 4,250 tons; and of 300 horse power, on the new combined engine principle. She is admirably fitted up for passengers, having baths, ladies' cabins, &c. She has been expressly built for the China trade and is intended to load with the new season's teas. She made an excellent passage from Singapore, having made the run in twenty-four hours less than the mail steamer.

In the strange case in which Inspector Stroud charges five boatmen and one boatwoman with the robbery of $1,440 worth of opium, on the evening of the 21st March, a still more mysterious feature has turned up. It appears the body of the captain of the fast boat employed to take the opium to the smuggling craft has been picked up in the harbour by some Chinese, evidently friends to defendant, who were to get the body beyond the clutches of an English coroner by having it buried in Chinese territory. However, permission has been given by the Chinese authorities to have it viewed by the complainants.

The case of fraudulent bottling of spurious beer and other liquors again cropped up yesterday before the presiding magistrate. It had stood over for several months, but was last month brought forward by Inspector Grimes, for the production of the owner of the stuff to come forward to answer whether he had anything to say why it should not be condemned, at which time the case was remanded for the evidence of the Colonial-Surgeon, Dr. McCoy, as to the nature of the liquors. The death of the Colonial-Surgeon occurring a day or so previous to that on which the case was to come on, made it necessary for the analysis of nearly the whole of the stuff to be gone through again, and consequently the case was remanded till yesterday. Dr. Wharry, who was partly present with Dr. McCoy at the analysis, completed it, and gave part of his evidence yesterday, which as far as it went was condemnatory; but in consequence of the English mail coming in, the presiding magistrate had to leave the bench, and the case was further remanded.

The following paragraph in the letter of the Hamburg correspondent of the *London and China Express* shows, notwithstanding the contradiction which was given, that it was perfectly true as stated some time ago in this paper that the Italian Government had it in contemplation to establish a Colony near Borneo:—"A letter of January 26th from Aden, published in the *Triester Zeitung* is in direct contradiction of the declaration made by the Minister in the Italian Parliament in answer to a question put by one of the Deputies, that the expedition to Borneo was not intended to make a permanent settlement on that island. The writer announces the arrival at Aden of the Italian corvette *Gondolio*, and the gun-boat *Vedetta*, from the Red Sea, with a large number of engineers, artisans of various trades, and general workmen or navvies on board, and a great deal of building materials and other plant. A third vessel, belonging to the Italian Lloyd Company, and chartered by the Government, was expected in a day or two, and was also full of workmen and building materials. The officer at the head of the expedition is the commander of the gun-boat, and is furnished with sealed orders, which he is not to open till he is south of Cape Guardafui; but it is no secret at Aden that the destination of the expedition is Borneo, and the object is the formation of a penal settlement and a naval station in the East. As soon as the chartered steamer had arrived, the squadron was to proceed."

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 1st April, 1873.

REVENUE RETURNS.

The Revenue for the past year was £76,608,770, showing an increase of £1,960,456.

SPAIN.

The Barcelonians are exasperated against the Carlists; armed citizens govern Malaga, and refuse to admit troops.

CANAL.

Outward.—*Fatchoy* and *Ponan*.
Homeward.—*Meikong* and *Deucalion*.

SUPREME COURT.

BEFORE THE HON. H. J. BALL.

In re The China and Straits Steam Navigation Company.

This was a petition by Mr. F. Chomley to have the liquidation of the Company conducted under the supervision of the Court, to substitute the Hon. W. H. Alexander, Registrar of the Court, for Mr. R. Jensen, the present liquidator, and to restrain the liquidator from suing the petitioner for calls on his shares.

Mr. Hayllar, instructed by Messrs. E. Sharp and Toller, appeared for the petitioner, and the Attorney-General and Mr. Drummond, instructed by Messrs. Caldwell and Brereton, appeared on behalf of the Company.

Mr. Hayllar said it would be within His Lordship's recollection that a petition was filed by the present petitioner about a year ago, praying for the winding up of this Company by the Court. After the case had been argued, some suggestions fell from His Lordship which resulted in an agreement in open Court that the Company should voluntarily be wound up. The Company was formed and registered here, and the Directors had amalgamated with a Company at Singapore, and the question which had come before His Lordship, and which in consequence of the agreement referred to had never been decided, was whether the Directors had the power to amalgamate as they had done. The agreement also contained the condition that the position of Mr. Chomley as a dissentient shareholder should be referred to arbitration, together with the question of costs. After one or two abortive meetings, the Company passed a resolution for winding up, which was confirmed at a subsequent meeting, and a submission to arbitration was signed, Messrs. Karberg and Overbeck being chosen arbitrators. The award gave Mr. Chomley a certain value for his shares, together with interest and costs, the whole amount being about $3,000. Now he had understood that under this agreement Mr. Chomley was to be discharged of all liability to the Company on the shares. His sole object in coming to the Court on the former occasion was to get rid of his shares, but he was now forced to this petition by the Company treating and regarding him as a contributory. They had made a call upon him for $5 a share, which involved the whole question of his liability for the $5,000 still due on the shares, and that being so, the whole arbitration was futile. As the Company had threatened to sue Mr. Chomley in Amoy for this call, he had no option but to come to this Court and ask to have the winding up conducted under the supervision of the Court, and that the question of his liability should be settled. Some letters had been written by the solicitors of the Company to Mr. Chomley, pointing out the difficulties they were in in meeting his claim. The award was made in November last year, and on the 31st January following a letter was written by Messrs. Caldwell and Brereton, suggesting that Mr. Chomley should set an example to the rest of the shareholders by paying the call of $5 per share. That letter Mr. Chomley regarded as a breach of faith, as he considered that it was never intended he should be treated as a contributory.

His Honor said he was struck with the difference between the letter set out in Mr. Brereton's affidavit on the last petition and the letter of the 31st January. In the former letter the Company offered to find a valid transferee for the shares.

Mr. Hayllar said that was just it. They were to provide a valid transferee, pay the money, and let Mr. Chomley go. On the 4th March, they wrote again threatening legal proceedings. Now Mr. Chomley would not have come to the Court, although they had not fulfilled his just demands, if he had not been compelled by this threat of legal proceedings at Amoy. Last night, however, (3rd instant), $1,000 had been paid on account, with a promise to settle the matter in a fortnight. He would have been willing under these circumstances to let the matter stand over for a fortnight, if they had given up their claim and would not sue. He had little doubt, as things had not been done in a strict legal manner as if the parties were holding each other at arm's length, that Mr. Chomley was at present a contributory, because the Company had not carried out their engagement. There had not been such legal regularity in the matter as would enable him to sue the Company on the award, and therefore he came to the Court to ask that they should be restrained from suing him. He was not at all anxious to press the Company.

His Honor asked the Attorney-General what he said to that.

The Attorney-General said the question whether Mr. Chomley was a contributory or not was of course one for the Court to decide, but on a different kind of application. It was competent to Mr. Chomley, instead of filing this petition, to have come to the Court to pronounce whether or not he was a contributory. The Company had paid him up to the last dollar that could be collected, there was every reason to believe they would shortly get in calls, and he had been verbally assured that they abandoned the idea of an action, or at all events that he should be at liberty to set off the amount due to him, or ask the opinion of the Court as to his liability. But now he came to ask the Court to take a step of the greatest gravity, namely, to change the liquidator, while all he cared for was whether he was a contributory or not. He was prepared to show that there must be fraud and gross misconduct proved before the Court would change the liquidator, and therefore this petition was in effect a charge of that kind against Mr. Jensen.

Mr. Hayllar said he made no charge against Mr. Jensen. All he said was that it was clear the Company could not be wound up voluntarily, as all their efforts could only collect $200 to pay Mr. Chomley. Since that, however, $1,000 had been paid, and upon that he had expressed his willingness to let everything stand over except the question of liability.

The Attorney-General read the letter of the 3rd April, and proceeded to quote authorities to show that there must be fraud, &c., to induce the Court to change the liquidator. He contended, therefore, that the petition should be dismissed with costs.

His Honor observed that the words of the section empowered the Court to remove the liquidator on due cause shown. Mr. Hayllar would probably have contended that as they had not taken steps to get the money by bringing actions for the calls, that was due cause.

The Attorney-General said, as regarded Mr. Chomley's liability, any expression of opinion that fell from his Lordship would be noted upon by the Company.

His Honor asked Mr. Hayllar what he had to say as to costs.

Mr. Hayllar referred to the letters of Messrs. Caldwell and Brereton.

His Honor said it was certainly very unfortunate that persons could not write letters without employing this sarcastic style.

Mr. Hayllar said he should never have troubled the Court but for these letters. In one letter they were told that the liquidator had used every exertion and could only get $200. The petition appeared to have quickened the Company, and then they got $1,000.

The Attorney-General said the petitioner seemed to have been angry on account of Mr. Brereton's letters, and came and asked for an extraordinary order which could not be substantiated.

Mr. Hayllar said his view was that if they could not get more than $200, the liquidation must be conducted in some other way, that was all.

After some further conversation, it was arranged that the Court should express the opinion (as his Lordship had tried the original case) that Mr. Chomley was not a contributory, that Mr. Jensen should do his best to collect the money, and pay it as soon as he reasonably could, and that each party should pay his own costs.

His Honor said that was a very satisfactory way of settling the matter.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BEFORE F. W. MITCHELL, ESQ.

ASSAULTS.

A seaman named John Robbins, belonging to the British ship *Marquis of Argyle*, was charged by a carpenter named Chow-a-chong, residing at No. 162, Queen's Road West, as follows:—

Complainant stated that at 3.30 p.m. on the 3rd instant the defendant, who was drunk, came into his shop and created a disturbance. He told him to go out and not interrupt his business, when defendant knocked him down, and in doing so knocked down his clock, doing considerable damage. The defendant then pulled out a sheath knife, and cut him across the right eye-brow, making a deep gash.

Chow-a-ting, a carpenter in the same shop, deposed to the defendant coming into the shop, and cutting his master with a knife whilst standing.

Defendant denied the charge, said it was true he had had a glass to drink, but knew what he was doing. He went into complainant's shop for a box to take on board of his ship, and it was his intention to have gone on board at once, but the complainant interfered with him, and he simply pushed him, and the clock standing on the floor, an old wooden one under repairs, was stumbled over by complainant, and in complainant's fall he cut his eye brow on the corner of a box.

Inspector Grimes said the cut was a quarter of an inch in depth, and had it been inflicted by the knife of defendant, blood would have been on it, but there was no trace of blood, and the wound had the appearance of a cut from a fall.

His Worship told defendant that it was evident he had committed a brutal assault, and consequently a fine of $2.10 was imposed on him, and he was also ordered to make amends of 25 cents to complainant for damage to clock, in default one month's hard labor.

A barber residing in Square-street, named Cheong-a-sow, charged another barber named Li-a-ki, residing in the same locality, with assaulting him, and taking out of his pocket $1 in silver and 500 cash.

Complainant stated he owed defendant 33 cents. At 8 p.m. on the 3rd instant, he went out to collect debts, and had occasion to go to a shop next to defendant's, and whilst there defendant came in and demanded his money, and he having threatened him, refused to pay him then, thereon the defendant took him by the shoulder, and put his hand in his pocket, and took from it a $1, which he had previously, and 500 cash he then got from the master of the shop, and still threatening him, he ran away.

The master of the shop in question called, deposed to the defendant coming into his shop, and demanding some money. The complainant refusing to pay an amount demanded, defendant then dragged some cash out of complainant's pocket by a string, an amount of 500 cash he had just paid him; complainant got it back, and they quarrelled.

Defendant said he did not take the money described out of complainant's pocket, he merely took hold of the string, and said "Pay me some then, if you cannot pay all."

Defendant was sent to seven days' hard labour.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

LARCENY.

Mr. E. Herbert, of the firm of Messrs. Frickel & Co., charged his coolie, named Chow-a-cheong, as follows:

Complainant stated he has had defendant in his service over twelve months. On several occasions he has lost out of his drawer at his house at Mosque Junction, money amounting to $5, $10, and sometimes $10, and has always suspected that somebody had a key besides himself, but as the defendant had been in his service so long, he never suspected him though he only has access to his rooms, the other two servants having none. He (complainant) occupied two houses, one at Mosque Junction and one at West Terrace. On the 18th March he had the drawers containing his money removed to house in West Terrace by defendant. At 7 a.m., when he went to office there were $70 in the draw, and on his return home he found the money gone, and his drawer turned over, but still locked he having the key himself. Some time previous to this he lost a key belonging to these drawers, and strongly suspected some person had found this key, and is using it to commit the robbery; still he never suspected the defendant. On Sunday morning last, a massive gold watch chain was safe in this drawer, and on the 3rd inst. on going to this drawer found it was gone, and he suspected the defendant strongly no other person having had access to the place. The defendant at the time he missed it was at his other house, at his mother-in-law's, and in his absence considering he was not going to come, he being late that night, went to his room and searched his box, and found $14 in silver, and an immense quantity of new Chinese clothing, filling up a large box. He also found belonging to himself a new pair of white flannel drawers, and a new flannel under shirt, also a quantity of soap, the quality of which he recognised as his own. The defendant has only $5 per month, and it was impossible for him to have such a large quantity of new clothing and dollars in his possession on such a salary.

Defendant said that complainant's wife gave them to him, they being old.

Complainant said his wife was dead now, but he was sure she did not give him a new pair of drawers and a singlet; he knew the old pair given away, and he found them in defendant's box also, besides the new ones and the soap.

Defendant then corrected his statement, and said the amah to complainant's mother-in-law gave him the new drawers and singlet to take care of for her. The soap he bought.

Complainant denied that he could buy any of that kind of soap; that soap was his own, and he never sold it to him.

The case was then remanded to Tuesday, the 8th instant.

UNLICENSED OPIUM SHOPS.

At the instigation of a Chinese servant at No. 7 Police Station, on information laid by him and Chinese sergeant Lum-a-kow, No. 182, warrants were issued for the apprehension of Cheong-a-sun, a basket maker, No. 1, First-street, and Wong-a-poey, hawker, in Centre-street, West Point, and were executed by Inspector Orley and Chinese sergeant 182.

Defendants were convicted of keeping unlicensed opium shops, and of selling opium without a license. Opium utensils, and all the things necessary for the sale, and preparation of opium being found. Defendants were fined $25 each, in default two months' hard labor.

ROBBERY.

A coolie named Leung-a-hop, and a small boy named Leung-a-fat, were charged by Yow-a-wing, master of a druggist shop in Queen's Road West, as follows:—

Complainant stated on the 23rd of March he was standing at his shop door, when he saw the first defendant put his hand over a rail at the next shop, which is a shoemaker's, and pick up a pair of boots. He cried out, when the first defendant ran away. The master of the shoe shop ran after him, but first defendant got away. On the evening of the 25th a stone was thrown into his shop, which broke a glass lamp, but he could not tell where it came from, never suspecting it to be the first defendant. Next night, two other stones were thrown in, and another lamp was broken, and still no clue could be got as to where the stones came from. Next night he set his cook to watch, but no stones came till the night of the 3rd instant, when they came in again, and his cook on the watch caught the two defendants in the act. He at once recognised the first defendant as the man whom he detected trying to steal the shoes. The master of the shoeshop also recognised the first defendant as the man who slipped from his grasp on the night of the 23rd March.

Ling-a-on, the cook, who caught the defendants, deposed that on his arresting the first defendant, and before he gave him into the custody of the police, first defendant threatened him that if he got into gaol through him when he came out he would reward him for it.

The complainant, recalled, corroborated this evidence.

First defendant was sent to three months hard labor for stealing the boots. Fined 20 shillings, or 14 days' imprisonment, for breaking the lamps, and for using threatening language towards the cook was called upon to find security in one householder, $25, to keep the peace for six months. The second defendant being only a small boy, was sent to the dark cell for three days, and his mother in court strongly advised to thrash him when he came out, to cause him to keep out of the company of thieves.

ROBBERY.

The case in which Charles Smith, late barkeeper at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, was charged by Thomas Buckman with the robbery of his watch and $18 in notes, on the night of the 30th ultimo, came on again yesterday. The evidence of complainant, according with his information laid and sworn to, he said in answer to defendant, that he was not drunk on Sunday night last. He had been drinking, but not too much, he understood all that occurred. He did not give the watch to him to take care of. Defendant did not give him credit for drink on Sunday morning.

William Campbell, sworn, stated he was a carpenter, and on the 1st April, he was at the Crown and Anchor Tavern. At about 10 a.m. the last witness complained to him about having lost his watch, it having been stolen from him. Shortly before that he had seen the defendant, who was half drunk, fumbling about his pockets, and saw him take some $1 notes from one coat pocket and put them into another pocket, and at that time he observed that he had a silver watch in his hand. He, therefore, suspected that defendant had got the stolen watch, and told him to restore the watch, and what money he had left. The defendant said he had not got the watch, but he told him that he knew that he had it, and that it would be better to restore it at once. The defendant then said, "Well, I recollect that I got the watch." He then told him to give it up. Defendant said it was up stairs, and at his further request he went up stairs and returned with a silver watch, the same produced, which he handed to last witness in the presence of the landlord.

Mr. Fernandes, sworn, deposed he was landlord of the Crown and Anchor Tavern but nothing more could be understood from this witness, as he appeared to be unable to give evidence with certainty either as to date or circumstances; he was therefore told to get down.

Defendant said he did not steal the money or the watch; the complainant was drunk and gave him the watch to take care of, he himself was in liquor when he was asked to restore the watch, and so forgot it at first.

Defendant was sent to two months' hard labor.

STEALING A BOAT.

Lee-a-chan, a coolie, Chun-a-fook and Chow-a-tai, seamen, were charged by a sampan woman named Lee-see-moey, with stealing a small sampan laying astern of her large family boat off the West Point Foundry, on the night of the 3rd instant.

P.C. 73 deposed to being on duty on the night in question, and hearing an alarm went to the spot, and was informed about three men in a sampan; he waited for half an hour, and then saw the three defendants coming out in a small boat; he then apprehended them, and this morning the last witness came to the shop and claimed the boat. The second defendant acknowledged having been in gaol for three months for stealing an anchor.

First and third defendants were sent to four months' hard labour, and the second defendant to six months.

There has been a battle-royal between the Greeks and Mahometans in Rutschuk, brought about by the opening of a Greek church. The faithful of both creeds broke each others' heads in the interests of religion until a company of Turkish soldiers arrived and made peace.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

BEFORE H. G. THOMSETT, ESQ., R.N.

THE "MARQUIS OF ARGYLE."

Joseph Henderson, the chief-officer of the British ship *Marquis of Argyle*, charged a seaman, named Andrew Morris, with using threatening and abusive language towards him on the 3rd instant.

Complainant stated that defendant made use of very violent language at 9 a.m. on that day, and throughout the day he was very abusive, and threatened to knock him down: he did not wish to press the charge.

Defendant was discharged.

CHINESE POEMS.

The following translation of Chinese poems from the *Shi King*, are made by a resident in Hongkong:—

ODE TO KING SEUEN,

On the largeness and condition of his flocks and herds; with an auspice of the prosperity of his Kingdom.—(She King, Part 2nd, Book 4th, Ode 6th).

Who'll say no sheep to you belong,
When every flock's three hundred strong?
And cattle—who'll assert you've none,
When ninety are black-lipped alone?

Your flocks are homeward coming—see
The horned sheep in peace agree!
Your herds—how fair the sight appears!
Are fol'wing, too, with flapping ears!

Now some among the mounds descend;
Others at pools their necks do bend!
Upon the ground, some rest at ease,
While others move where most they please!

Your herdsmen now advance, and bear
Upon their backs their frugal fare;
While rain-coats, bamboo hats they rest
On arm, or where it suits them best.

Among your cattle and your sheep—
By color ranged, in thirties deep,
How vast the store of your supplies,
Of victims for each sacrifice!

Your shepherds, too, now come this way;
With faggots and small twigs, what prey
Of birds and beasts they bring along!
Closer your sheep approach—how strong

And vig'rous all the flocks appear!
None injured—no infection near!
The shepherd waves his arm—and lo!
Within the fold the flocks all go.

Shall dream, your herdsmen, in their sleep.
Of crowds—then fishes in the deep;
Of tortoise, and the serpent too—
And then of falcon banners true!

Thus th' chief diviner will divine
The herdsmen's dreams of coming time—
The men, in crowds, to fishes changing,
Betoken years of wealth abounding!

The tortoise and the serpent lost,
If falcon banners means a host
Of people yet will come to swell,
The growing kingdom where you dwell!

PICTURES OF HUSBANDRY,

In Spring-time and Harvest, with the attendant religious rites—a narrative of the Superintendent of the Royal domain (She King, Part 2nd, Book 6th, Ode 7th).

Bright those extensive fields appear
Whose tenthly yield, receives each year
The Crown, while from old stores of seed
The husbandmen I daily feed.
Good years we've had for ages past!
To fields south-lying, now I'll haste
Where some are weeding—others toil
In gath'ring round the roots, the soil;
The millets look luxuriant!
In resting-place of large extent,
The better man I'll gather there,
And while I praise them, rites prepare.
With vessels full of millet bright,
And victim-rams of purest plight,
We'll to the Spirits sacrifice
Of this our Land and all the Skies!
That all my fields are in good state
Doth each true husbandman elate
With lutes and beating drums we'll call
The Ancient Father of the Soil.
And pray for show'rs of sweetest rain
To add increase to all our grain—
My husbandmen alike to bless
And give their wives much happiness!
The King himself beholds the scene
Where fathers in their age serene
Lead on the children and the wives
With food for those who work apart
On acres facing southern skies!
Besides the King—as pleased at heart
The Field Surveyor comes and tries
From left to right, the various food,
To prove if it be bad or good.
The grain's well tilled in every field;
And good 'twill be—and large the yield.
And while the King approves—his art
Each husbandman has more at heart!
The rip'ning fields look thick as thatch!
Yes! carriage cover, they will match!
The King's vast crops, in stacks will stand
Like isles, or mounds, on every hand!
Thousands of grain'ries he must seek—
Myriads of carts, as well, bespeak!
The millets, paddy, and the maize
Will please each husbandman—who prays:
"May King be crowned with joy supernal,
"Myriads of years, and life eternal!"

HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

(*From our London Correspondent.*)

LONDON, 21st February, 1873.

PARLIAMENT.

The proceedings in Parliament have not been of a nature to interest your readers in any way. Mr. Vernon Harcourt made a motion deprecating the present scale of expenditure, which he supported by a very effective speech. Mr. Gladstone kissed the rod, and entirely agreed with the justice of the complaint. He showed that the control of the Army and Navy estimates rested entirely with the House, and therefore nothing more was needed—but he admitted that there was a mystery with respect to the ever growing Civil Service Estimates, which he thought a Commission should be appointed to enquire into. This suggestion was adopted, and the motion dropped. Since then the Army Estimates have been presented, and show a retrenchment of some half-a-million.

THE COAL QUESTION.

The coal question continues to be the chief topic of interest, and is far from being solved. I am glad to see that Government decline to interfere, for I am a strong believer in the doctrine that these temporary irregularities should be allowed to work out their own redemption. Although the weather continues excessively cold, still the price of coal in London has fallen materially, the best Wallsend being now quoted 44s. per ton, or 8s. below the extreme rate attained. Of course all depends on the labour market, which I need not say is controlled by the Unions, which, as I said in my last, seem to act vindictively towards capital, clearly aiming at causing a famine, so that the public distress may be brought to bear on the employers. However, the Unions have clearly overshot their mark, and have exceeded the limits of forbearance. The masters find the demands of the workmen not only excessive, but dictated by a spirit of encroachment which would render any settlement at the present moment only transitory. The public discern with half an eye that the interest of the employers is identical with their own, and thus arises a determination to fight the matter out at once and for all. Iron works are being closed, manufactories put on short hours, steamships laid up or dispatched at easy speed, and the strickest economy practised in all domestic circles. At the same time ingenuity is being taxed and excited to devise means to save manual labor in the mines, and to effect economy of consumption in the furnaces and fire grates. On the other hand, the men are displaying a degree of determination and powers of endurance worthy of a better cause, for whether as regards the rate of wages or the hours of labour, the existing terms are unprecedentedly favourable. Thousands of them continue on strike, either absolutely starving, or supported by the Unions whose mandates they obey.

TRADE.

Notwithstanding all this, the trade of the country continues to advance, even on the comparisons of the amazing figures of 1872, and where it is to stop no one can conjecture with any degree of precision. The temptations and facilities to emigrate are undoubtedly unprecedentedly good. English people seem to be wanted in the United States, for there they emigrate by the thousand, and nothing more is heard about them than if they went to Heaven. They go no doubt to join well-to-do relatives in that country. The Dominion of Canada is making rapid strides in material prosperity. The government of that dependency have granted a charter to a Company for the construction of a railroad to British Columbia. The government are to pay the Company thirty millions of dollars in regulated instalments, to grant them 50 millions acres of land, and vests them with authority to issue bonds to the extent of $40,000 per mile, which bonds are to form the first charge on the works. As a financial scheme, the risk of snow drifts forms the chief objection, but it is not known what degree of development the country through which it passes is capable of. At all events, not only will it absorb a vast amount of labor in its construction, but it certainly will open some most fertile and desirable tracks to the emigrant.

Then, again, the advices from New Zealand are so favorable as to appear almost incredible and so great is the demand for labor and the accumulation of capital, that societies have been organised here which will provide laborers with a passage by steamer to that distant region for £3 per head. The Maori, under such prosperity, is being rapidly civilised off the face of the earth, a very little life under such jovial circumstances appears to be quite sufficient for him.

THE WORKING MAN.

All this betokens tension in the labor market, and we really seem to be on the eve of great events. The working man now deems those things necessaries which he before accounted luxuries or delicacies, and thus the cost of living presses more severely on the class above him. The supply of meat from Australia has almost failed, and the price of butcher's meat is becoming enormous. In fact, the difference in price of all necessaries of life, from a quartern loaf to a suit of clothes, has become too well defined to require any stretch of imagination or effort of memory to demonstrate, the effect produced can be realised by a very young inhabitant. The consequence is that many of the middle classes who are pinched for means, are compelled to remove to the Channel Islands, or some snug place on the Continent, where education and living are cheap.

FRANCE.

If I were a Frenchman I do not think I should be much gratified at the progress of affairs in France. You may remember that Napoleon III, confiscated the estates of the Orleans princes, and that they, with the aid of the Legitimists and Bonapartists, obtained restitution in the Assembly by a vote of thirty-two millions of francs. This appears to be the meaning and history of the reported fusion between the Count de Chambord and the Count de Paris. The money being voted, and I suppose paid, the latter becomes explicit. He will play second fiddle if the Count de Chambord will consent to become a constitutional monarch, which, as he relies on his divine right, is the very thing he repudiates. Besides, it is clear that no one can become monarch of France unless under a plebiscitum; and certainly it would be folly in any one to become a candidate unless he did so under a certain programme, which would form the tenets of a constitution. The Count de Chambord and the Pope run in couples, and there is no more chance of their carrying the day in France than there is Dr. Manning becoming the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Orleanist princes are good Catholics, and have simply made a tool of thir cousin, the Count de Chambord, to obtain them their compensation, and to display to France the difference between divine right and constitutionalism.

All this went on whilst the Committee of Thirty held their deliberations, and the fusion being played out, the Committee have had to collapse before the irresistible popularity of M. Thiers. After agreeing on a report which he would not listen to, the Commission shirked meeting the Assembly to discuss it. Then the Government proposed to the Commission a new draught to the effect, "The National Assembly declares that it will not separate until it has provided for the organization and working of a Second Chamber, and for a new modified electoral law, and for the transmission of powers. The Government will present to the Assembly laws in conformity with this declaration."

Although this gives M. Thiers all that he ever asked for, the Commission assented, and their report will no doubt be passed by a large majority. The object of the majority of the Commission was to hold the ministerial portfolios whilst the elections took place, so that the influence of Government should be exercised in favor of the monarchists. Had the idea succeeded, the Count de Chambord would be supported by the Orleanists, and then, as he has no issue, the Count de Paris could succeed as his heir. But the divine right theory, and the hard deep front of Republicanism, combined with the antagonism, and popularity of M. Thiers, blew the project to the winds.

SPAIN.

Tranquillity prevails throughout Spain—such is reported to be the official version of her condition; and so far, there does not appear to have been any serious outburst either in town or country. The Republic appeared without beat of drum or blast of trumpet. No warning notes aroused the diverse Monarchical parties; no time was given for preparation; no opportunity tempted lurking antagonism into open resistance. The new form of Government was ushered in and proclaimed as quietly as our House of Commons passes a Continuance Bill when the Session is hurriedly wound up. The Carlists were already in the field, or, rather, the mountain regions, and the snow preceded as well as followed the abrupt disappearance of the throne. But none expect the ominous silence and calm to endure. Already strange symptoms have exhibited themselves—acts of omission and commission, not favourable to order. Thus, at Barcelona, the free Catalan country folk will not pay the octroi, and the market people refuse to hand over municipal dues. The troops have settled down in possession of "strategic points," and the inhabitants are laying up stores of provisions—signs that both soldiers and townsmen do not think a siege or serious disturbances beyond the bounds of probability. Saragossa, indeed, is said to have shown a certain heartiness in its recognition of the Republic. The Governor hoisted a red flag, liberated political prisoners, lighted up the public buildings, and filled the Town Council with trusty Republicans. Committees of Public Safety take the place of Municipal Councils in some districts; in others, legal and revolutionary bodies exist side by side. Moreover, a column of Volunteers is reported to have left Barcelona in order to force recalcitrant authorities into the right, that is, the Republican, path. It is announced that "the Republic can be founded only by magnanimity and good sense," and, in the same breath, that "the Artillery officers have delivered over their batteries to the sergeants"—a proceeding which may indicate magnanimity on the part of disciplined officers, but not much sense in a Government which, at such a crisis, gets rid of instructed soldiers. The rising clouds are small, yet not insignificant, and portend a stormy future. It is not probable that a Spanish Republic can be established without a conflict; and the only question is, who will "bell the cat?"

THE TAMMANY FRAUDS.

The scandals in the United States on the subject of offical and judical corruption continue in an unmitigated form. With respect to the Tammany Ring, which pillaged the municipal funds of New York in such an unscrupulous manner, the arm of justice continues paralysed by the influence which the culprits have still the power to exercise. As for the Erie Ring, Stokes remains unhanged, and although his guilt is neither doubted nor denied out of Court, it is doubtful whether the law will take its course. He may be deemed a public benefactor in having released his country of such a contagious thief as Fish, but still a more deliberate, unjustifiable murder it would be difficult to conceive. Prosecutions against others than Jay Gould, who pillaged the Erie, are threatened, but simply for the sake of squeezing, and will come to nothing. The bribery for seats in the Senate to represent Kansas has been fully disclosed, and display a state of things most difficult to exaggerate. The rascality practised by the Pacific railroad in connection with the Credit Mobiliere exceeds belief, and involves a robbery which yielded 1,500 per cent. to the proprietory. The purchase of the votes in the Senate, including that of the vice-President, has been fully proved and exposed. Already, that pestilential politican, General Butler, has actually started the theory that the fifteen million dollars awarded by the Geneva Arbitration, is far more than the claimants are entitled to, although the sum put forward at Geneva was nineteen millions. And although the doctrine of the award was private restitution, not national compensation, Butler proposes, and with all prospect of success, to appropriate about half of it to the national treasury for woun

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. steamer *Geelong*, Capt. Babot, from Bombay 11th, Galle 18th, Penang 24th, and Singapore 26th ultimo, bringing on the English mail of the 21st February, arrived yesterday. The following telegrams give details not yet published here:—

(*From the Ceylon Observer.*)

LONDON, 10th March.

The Civil Service estimates amount to £18,419,698, increase £444,625.

The Ashantees contest the transfer of Elmina, and claim the territory themselves.

The indisposition of M. Thiers continues, and the Doctors prescribe rest.

LONDON, 11th March.

In the House of Lords, the Marquis of Lansdowne stated that the Military Authorities are willing to consider the grievances of the officers through the Abolition of Purchase.

A Warrant has been prepared stating that representations must go through commanding officers to the Military Secretary.

The Duke of Cambridge has instituted an inquiry, and until the result is known the appointment of a Royal Commission is premature.

In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone said the Government would ask parliament for a vote of money to present pieces of plate, valued £1,200, to the Swiss, Italian, and Brazilian Arbitrators at Geneva.

In the discussion on the Irish University Bill, Messrs. V. Harcourt, Corrigan, and Miall supported the Bill, but objected to the details.

Messrs. Smith, Hall, Conolly, Bleinerhassett, Bentinck, and Lord John Manners opposed.

Mr. Cardwell defended the Bill. The Debate was adjourned till Tuesday.

The Defeat of the Government is expected.

A Viaduct on the Northern Railway at Carlisle has been destroyed, and communication interrupted.

Obituary.—Charles Knight.

LONDON, 12th March.

The Atlantic Cable of 1865 is interrupted.

The House of Lords read the Judicature Bill a second time.

The Times trusts the Government will remain in power.

The concessions of Government [in the University Bill] satisfied the Liberals, but drove the Irish Members into Opposition.

Further correspondence on the Central Asian Question presented to Parliament consists of 109 despatches, antecedent to those recently published, including a letter from Lord Northbrook, approving of the boundary of Afghanistan.

The correspondence shows that Russia for the last four years most solemnly disclaims making further advance in Turkestan.

The Carlists have defeated the Government troops near Pampeluna with severe loss.

BERLIN, March 12th.

The German Parliament opened to-day.

The Emperor William said he hoped for a speedy settlement of the pending Financial Questions with France, which will lead to the entire evacuation of that country earlier than was expected.

ADEN, March 13th.

The steamer *Calcutta* has arrived from Zanzibar, and reports that Sir Bartle Frere is down the Coast.

The Sultan has not yet signed the Treaty.

LONDON, March 13th.

Russia has ceded the territory of Baskantook Kirghese, with the object of securing its neutrality.

LONDON, 14th March.

The *Official Journal* at Teheran publishes a manifesto concerning the Shah's visit to Europe. It says that Persia, tired of isolation, intends to approximate herself to Europe, in Science, Arts, and Commerce.

The National Assembly [of France] voted the whole Constitutional Bill by a large majority.

The Prefect of Barcelona, speaking on behalf of Senor Figueras, promised the establishment of a Federal Republic, if the people were obedient to his manifesto.

THE RUSSIANS IN CHINA.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

It may be interesting at a time when the progress made by Russia in Central Asia is attracting general attention to glance briefly at the manner in which the same aggressive policy has been carried out in the north-eastern portion of that continent. It was not until the end of the fifteenth century that the first Russian settlement was made on the Asiatic side of the Ural Mountains. In 1587 Tobolsk was built. Then followed in quick succession the establishment of Tomsk, Yakutsk, and Okhotsk, and in 1636 reports brought by wandering Cossacks of the wealth of the Amoor district stimulated the Government of the Czar to push their outposts across the intervening space of plain and forest to the coasts of Chinese Manchuria. Several successive expeditions were fitted out for this purpose, and in 1650 one Khabarof, after having committed deeds which have left a lasting stigma on the Russian name, succeeded in penetrating as far as the Lower Amoor. The following year witnessed the first collision between the subjects of the Czar and the soldiers of the Emperor of China. In attempting to land from his boats to attack a native fort situated on the bank of the river, Khabarof was met by the Daurian garrison and fifty Muncheo horsemen, who, however, fled at the first discharge of the Russian firearms. The fort was carried by assault, and the garrison were put to the sword, no quarter being given by the Russians to its comparatively defenceless defenders. On the day succeeding the capture of this fort, the Muncheo fugitives returned, accompanied by a Chinese mandarin, who visited the Russian commander, and expressed a hope that the people of the two nations might for the future live together in amity. But it soon became apparent that peace could not be maintained by the cession to Russia of the whole of the Amoor district, and the Chinese, who were in no humour thus to yield to the invaders, thereupon sent reinforcements into the threatened provinces, and in 1652 attacked the Russian fort of Achanskoi Gorod. Here, again, the Russians were victorious, and the Manchoos retreated, leaving 676 dead on the field, while ten only of the garrison were killed. In 1654 Stepanof was sent to command the Russian forces, and suffered a repulse while attempting to ascend the Sungari. But this reverse by no means checked his daring, and the successful resistance he offered to an attack made on his position by an army of 10,000 Chinese soldiers in the following year completely restored his prestige.

The accession of Kanghi to the Throne of China marked the beginning of a new era in the fortunes of that empire, and was followed by the commencement of a new system of intercourse with the Russians. After numberless engagements with the Cossack armies, in which the usual fortunes of war attended the two forces, Kanghi in 1670 despatched an Embassy to St. Petersburg to complain of the encroachments made on his territory by the subjects of the Czar. A conciliatory answer was returned to the ambassador, and Milovanof was sent to China personally to assure the Emperor of the Czar's friendly feeling towards him. On his arrival at Peking Milovanof was received in audience by the Emperor, and he finally returned to St. Petersburg laden with presents and rewards. The hopes to which this embassy gave rise in the minds of the Chinese were doomed to speedy disappointment. The aggressive action of the Russians showed no diminution, and in 1674 they even went the length of making the Tunguziuns in the neighbourhood of Albazin tributary to the Czar. This step was one which they knew would be resented by the Chinese, and Nicolas Spafarik, a native of Greece, was therefore sent on an embassy to Peking to mitigate the wrath of the Emperor. Notwithstanding the ill success of his negotiations with Milovanof, Kanghi received this envoy also, but in return for this condescension a promise was extracted from Spafarik that his countrymen should cease to navigate the Lower Amoor. In no sense was this promise kept, and the Chinese, wearied of diplomatic action, made preparations to take the field. The campaign of 1682 commenced with the defeat of a detachment of Cossacks, some of whom were taken prisoners and sent to Peking. The tide of victory now for a brief space turned to the side of the Chinese, and by the end of the year the Russians were completely driven out of the Lower Amoor, and Albazin, a fortified place of considerable importance, was captured and razed to the ground. Two years later, however, the Russians regained the territory they had lost, and, feeling that they were then in a position to treat on terms of equality with the Chinese, they proposed to open negotiations. But numerous delays occurred, and it was only after the despatch of two successive envoys to Peking that it was finally agreed that commissioners should be appointed on either side to fix definitely the boundary lines between the two empires. Nerchinski was chosen as the place of meeting, and thither in 1689 Golovin on the part of Russia, and two representatives of the Court of Peking repaired. The Chinese Commissioners, contrary to the agreed stipulations arrived at Nerchinski with an overwhelming force, evidently with the intention of lowering the Russian demands. But, although the presence of so large an army caused Golovin no little uneasiness, he yet succeeded in persuading the Chinese to draw the boundary along the line of the River Uruon and "the long chain of mountains extending from the source of the Kerbeckito the Eastern Ocean." Thus was peace secured, and the famous compact of Nerchinski formed the basis of the Convention concluded in 1733 of all communication between the two Powers until it was superseded by the treaty made by Count Poutiatine at Tientsin in the year 1858. During this interval numerous Russian embassies, more or less of a mercantile nature, visited Peking, where a house, known as the "Russia House," was set apart especially for their accommodation. Batches of Russian youths were also allowed to take up their residence in the capital for periods not exceeding ten years for the purpose of studying Chinese, and complimentary presents were freely exchanged between the respective Emperors. Among the people of the two countries there has always existed an inclination to assimilate, and at this present moment, in the northern quarter of Peking, are to be found numerous descendants of the Cossack prisoners taken by the Chinese during the wars of the 17th century, who, on the conclusion of the Treaty of Nerchinski, preferred rather to remain in the land of their captivity than to return to Siberia.

In the year 1857 the question of colonising the Amoor district again seriously occupied the attention of the Russians, and at the same time the arrival of Lord Elgin and Baron Gros in force in China, with orders to make new treaties, appeared to them to be a favourable opportunity for gaining a further cession of territory. To accomplish this object Count Poutiatine was sent overland with directions to claim an audience at Peking, and, as it was reported, to offer substantial assistance against the Taeping rebels in exchange for the three Manchurian provinces of Girin, Amoor and Leaotung. But the refusal of the Emperor to receive the Count at Peking unless he were prepared to perform the "kotow," and certain aggressive measures taken by the mandarins on the Amoor, showed that the Chinese were inclined rather to act on the offensive than otherwise. The instant the Czar's Government became aware of the threatening aspect of affairs, large reinforcements were despatched to the Amoor, and Count Poutiatine was instructed to lend his moral support to all demands of common interest which might be made by the Ambassadors of England and France on the Court of Peking. Acting on those orders, Count Poutiatine placed himself in communication with Lord Elgin and Baron Gros, and while he aided them in their deliberations he at the same time played the part of mediator between them and the Chinese. In this crisis the decided policy carried out by England and France won for themselves and for Russia that which no other line of action could possibly have obtained; and when, in the summer of 1858, the ambassadors arrived before Tientsin, instead of finding the Chinese possessed with the spirit of pride and presumptuous daring, they were met by overtures for peace. A like spirit soon manifested itself on the Amoor, and Muravief, the Governor-General of Siberia, who arrived in the month of May at the head of troops prepared to fight, found there was no longer occasion for an appeal to arms. With considerable adroitness, however, he took advantage of the yielding temper of the Chinese, and concluded with the Imperial Commissioners on the spot a treaty by which China ceded to Russia the left bank of the Amoor to the Usuri, and both banks below that river. Meanwhile, Count Poutiatine, in entire ignorance of the grand coup made by his countryman in the north, concluded a treaty at Tientsin, under the terms of which Ignatief shortly afterwards took up his residence at Peking as Russian ambassador.

The action of the Russians in China during the troublous year of 1859 is enveloped in mystery. Numerous reports were current at the time that they had attempted to gain still further concessions by offering to assist the Government against the Allies, and it is difficult to understand upon what other ground than this the Chinese could have been willing to execute the extraordinary treaty which was concluded in November of the following year, especially as it is known that subsequently several batteries of Russian guns were received at Peking. But, however this may be, the fact remains that, under the pressure of defeat by the allied armies, the Chinese Government by a stroke of the pen handed over to the Russians the whole sea-coast of Manchuria between the rivers Usuri and the sea, from the mouth of the Amoor to the Korean frontier. Above and beyond this, also the old-established right of going to Peking and of trading at Urja and Kalgan was at the same time restored to the Russian merchants at Kiachta, and sites for erection of a Russian factory and church were granted at Kashgar. The importance of this convention can scarcely be overrated. It has placed the Russians in possession of some of the finest harbours in the world, and has given them a vantage ground in the Pacific the full value of which is appreciated by none more thoroughly than by the Russian themselves.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

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Now Patna, $611½ to $616½, little doing; Old Patna, $645 to $650, in small demand; New Benares, $552½ to $557½, little doing; Old Benares, $587½ to $592½, little doing; Malwa, $590 to $600, with allowance in weight. Imports per steamer *Geelong*, English mail, 1,770 chests Malwa Opium, 105 chests Patna Opium, 15 chests Benares Opium.

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Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/5⅛ to 4/5½
Credits, at 6 months' sight.....4/5½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight.....4/5¾

ON NEW YORK.—
Private, 5 months' sight..... —

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 228

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 228

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days sight.....74½
Bank, 15 days sight.....74½
Private, 30 days' sight.....75½

SALES ON APRIL 4TH, 1873.

As reported by Chinese.

Yellow Peas, 500 piculs, at $1.75, by Hing-tye to local trader.

Red Peas, 200 piculs, at $1.80, by Chun-cheng to local trader.

Green Peas, 404 piculs, at $1.85, by Kwong-mow-tye to local trader.

Sugar Candy, 140 packages, at $10.90, by Fook-loong to local trader.

Black Sessamums, 200 packages, at $3.00, by Fook-loong to local trader.

Gambodge, 3 packages, at $70.00, by Fook-loong to travelling trader.

Brown Sugar, 450 bags, at $6.70, by Fook-loong to local trader.

White Sugar, 200 bags, at $6.70, by Fook-loong to local trader.

Camphor, 200 piculs, at $16.25, by Yea-tye to foreign merchant.

White Wax, 6 pieces, at $61.00, by Chun-chong to local trader.

Shellfish, 40 bags, at $22.60, by Chun-chong to travelling trader.

Milled Rice, 500 piculs, at $1.70, by Tuck-mee to local trader.

White Sugar, 66 bags, at $5.14, by Tuck-mee to local trader.

Dried Large Mussels, 10 bags, at $37.50, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.

Dried Lily Flowers, 10 bags, at $12.10, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.

Cuttlefish, 10 bags, at $22.50, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.

Sh-lifish, 37 bags, at $23.00, by Mow-wo-cheung to travelling trader.

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Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched.
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SAN FRANCISCO	Edward James	Patterson	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Dragon	McClemmon	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Alden Besse	Besse	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Sea Mew			Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Lord of the Isles (str.)	Blow	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Altona (str.)	Hore	Hongkong	Wm. Pustau & Co.	On or about 10th April.
Do.	Sumatra	Mullin	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Ferdinand Brumm		Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY	Marquis of Argyle		Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE	Cap-sing-moon	Sorenson	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
PORTLAND (OREGON)	Garibaldi	Noyes	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Forward	Whyte	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA	Volga (str.)	Flambeau		Messageries Maritimes	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Delta (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at 10 A.M.
Do.	Hector (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 4th April.
Do.	Amazone (str.)	Champenois		Messageries Maritimes	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Nankin (str.)	Nabb	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	Quick dispatch.
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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 5th April, 1873. [456

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tf 408 Hongkong, 12th March, 1873.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE *A* 1 Clipper Ship

"MARQUIS OF ARGYLE,"

will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

tf 355 Hongkong, 4th March, 1873.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).

THE *A* 1 American Barque

"GARIBALDI,"

Capt. Noyes, will have early despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

tf 142 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1873.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;

ALSO,

PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 10th April, 1873, at noon, the Company's S. S. "*HOOGLY*," Commandant RAPATEL, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, and Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M.; Specie and Parcels until 3 o'clock P.M. on the 9th April, 1873. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1873.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE S. S. "*JAPAN*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 12th April, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to principal points in the United States, Canada, and Europe, via Overland Railroad and connecting Lines of Steamers, and to ports in Mexico and Central and South America.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai about same date, via the Inland Sea Ports, and make close connection at Yokohama.

The "*JAPAN*" will be due at San Francisco May 14th, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York, and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard.

Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on these trains, making Drawing Room Cars by day, and Sleeping Cars by night; and are of the latest and best American pattern, being unexcelled for comfort and convenience.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Favorable arrangements have been made for Through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction of 20% on regular rates.

No Freight received after noon of the 11th proximo. Parcel Packages received until 5 P.M. same day; all Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*

T. A. HARRIS,
Agent.

Hongkong, March 12th, 1873.

VARNUM D. COLLINS, *DENTIST.*
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD, HONGKONG.

tf 293 Hongkong, 20th February, 1873.

LE soussigné informe Messieurs les Capitaines de navires de Commerce Français qu'il leur est strictement interdit d'embarquer les matelots étrangers provenant de Boarding Houses autres que celles affichées à la Chancellerie de ce Consulat.

Le Gérant du Consulat de France,
CH. L. DE LA FOREST.

1886 Hongkong, 24th October, 1872.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Successor to RODMOND GIBSONS & Co.,
Sole Agents for:
Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder, Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Eagle Safety Fuse. [1y 634 April 6

AFONG. PHOTOGRAPHER, BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, *Governor of Hongkong;* AND TO H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

Invites inspection of his large Collection of VIEWS of FOOCHOW, SWATOW, HONGKONG, CANTON, and MACAO.

WYNDHAM STREET.

6m] (*Formerly occupied by Athletic Club.*) [513

FOOCHOW DOCK.

RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.

The above premises comprise a large Machine Shop, containing a

WHITWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.

Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.

The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to

JOHN FORSTER & Co.,
Agents.

The list of Charges for remetalling, or docking vessels for examination, painting iron-ships, &c., &c., can be obtained on application.

tf 878 May 8.

炭煤記廣
KWONG-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of KWONG-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1867, at 39, Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Ship-masters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 1385 Hongkong, 30th July, 1872.

榮煤記榮
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Ship-masters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his

Extracts.

UNTO DEATH.

Ah! it is thou, the angel of my life,
The one faint voice from heaven
That filled my ear amid my hours of strife,
When hope, and joy, and light were all but riven
From me. My more than friend,
My love through all the years love has made dear!
Wait with me till the end.

Thou'st waked me from sweet dreams; and yet 'tis well,
For thou than sweetest dream
Art better far. And I would ever dwell
Within the glory of the tender gleam
Of those bright eyes, which lend
Heaven's light to earth; and yet it cannot be!
Wait with me till the end!

And thou, my love, hast come to me from far;
From that deep sheltered vale,
Where first I met thee, my own guiding star.
And where, in twilight hour, love's early tale
Was spoken first. Oh, bend
Thy fair young face above me yet again!
Wait with me till the end!

For I would have the lips of love's first dream
Breathe kindly on me now,
And give their blessing, falling like a gleam
Of heaven upon a death-o'ershadowed brow;
A blessing that shall lend
A glory that shall light me through the gloom!
Wait with me till the end!

Thy presence lent a beauty to the flower,
A sweetness to the dove
A charm to all the sounds of twilight's hour:
And I had all the heart's impassioned love!
But now my soul must rend
Itself from thee, and go its lonely way!
Wait with me till the end!

I left thee on that day now long gone by,
And whilst I searched for fame,
My soul fed on the love in thy dark eye,
And burned that I might gain a noble name,
And that we yet might blend
Our lives in one renown; but all is o'er!
Wait with me till the end!

Then knowest not how oft throughout the night
Thy presence hovered near,
And lent a lustre to my lonely light,
As through the silent hours I seemed to hear
Thy voice a prayer send
To heaven for me. Now, more than guardian one,
Wait with me till the end!

Dear love! I feel thy kiss upon my brow!
Weep not, my love and life!
I'll bless thee till we meet; be near me now
While I am passing through this mortal strife!
No other hand can tend
Me like thine own amid this hour of need!
Wait with me till the end!

—*Chambers Journal.*

OBJECTIONABLE RELIGIOUS VIGOUR.

People have taken it into their heads that there is only one way to the celestial regions, and instead of keeping their own knowledge of the one right way to themselves, they are bent upon attacking and decrying those who choose to differ from them. If there is but one way, not many will find their way into the heavenly land, and if half of the religious people, or at all events people who call themselves religious, get there, the society will not be very pleasant. Perhaps if we were less civilised and positive as to the right way, we should get on better, and mind our own business in religion, as in everything else. If we were all of the same trade or profession society would come to an end, and if we were all of the same religion we might be a very respectable and pious, but we would also be a very dull and uninteresting set of people. I confess that I dislike the proselytising tendency of some people now a days. I have a strong objection to being accosted in the street by a seedy-looking, sour man, who thrusts a greasy tract into my hand, and hurts my feelings by a by-no-means delicate inquiry as to "How is your soul?" I do not suppose he cares to know, for he generally vanishes before I have time to remonstrate against this interference with my private affairs. His tract, which I generally read during the drowsy period of Sunday afternoon, when exciting reading is a boon not to be despised, generally consists of striking details about some unpleasant young man or young woman, who were in the first instance highly (or deeply) disreputable characters, and then died in an exceedingly comfortable state of grace. I object to be mixed up with unpleasant people of this kind, and wonder whether my seedy friend is in a state of grace. Then when one goes to church I do not like to feel that Mrs. Jones, the Baptist over the way, has her eye upon me, and has set me down as marked for destruction. Our forefathers never troubled their heads with nice disputes as to whether the water in baptism is to be hot or cold, hard or soft, and yet I should not be surprised to find that a good many of them get to heaven, and that without half the trouble we take now-a-days.—"*Some Benefits of Civilisation,*" *in Grave and Gay.*

ST. LOUIS' GREAT BRIDGE.

A STUPENDOUS STRUCTURE.

The *Globe* says the new bridge across the Mississippi is one of the most stupendous undertakings of the age. A description of its main work may not prove uninteresting to the general reader. The investigations of years in regard to the under-current of the Mississippi have shown that no river in the world changes its bed so rapidly and to such an extent. It proved necessary, then, to lay the foundations of the piers upon the rock itself, which under one pier is ninety feet, and under the other one hundred and twenty feet below the usual high-water line. The base is laid upon the rock by means of immense iron caissons. The bridge itself will rest upon four piers. They will carry three arches, the principal one measuring five hundred and twenty feet in length, and the others five hundred feet. The whole length measuring from the Illinois abutment to Washington-avenue in St. Louis, will be 2,230 feet and it will cost $4,496,953 (estimated.) The contracts already made with the different railway companies secure to the Bridge Company an average tariff of sixty-five cents per ton, thus yielding from freight alone a yearly revenue of $500,000. From other sources it is estimated that no less than $300,000 will be received, making a total revenue of at least $800,000—which will be equal to eight per cent. on a capital of ten millions. The bridge is to be built of cast steel, and experiments have been made to test the strength of the metal, and no possible precaution will be neglected to ensure perfect success.

Contemporaneous with the completion of the bridge across the Mississippi will arise the necessity for a union passenger depot in St. Louis to accommodate the several railroads leading into that city. The building will be four stories, with a Mansard or French roof. A hotel will provide accommodations for the travelling public in the upper stories. The part devoted to the use of the railroads will be complete in every particular. It is proposed to use the smoke-consuming engines for the purpose of running the trains into and out of the tunnel and depot. The floors will be deadened and the trains operated by signals, thus removing all source of inconvenience to the occupants and guests. Not less than fourteen railroads will use this depot, namely: The Missouri Pacific; the North Missouri; the St. Louis, Council Bluffs, the Omaha; the St. Louis and Keokuk; and South Pacific; the Iron Mountain, the St. Louis and Indianapolis; the St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute; the St. Louis and Chicago, via Alton; the Ohio and Mississippi; the Decatur and East St. Louis; the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis; the St. Louis and Belleville; the St. Louis and Southeastern.

COLONIAL COURTING.

"How did you manage to win her affections so quickly, Dan? The receipt's worth knowing." "Oh, that was simple enough," replied he. "The first night I arrived at the lodging-house, in Auckland, I found myself sitting next to a young woman at supper, who I soon found was one of the newly-arrived emigrants. I looked her over, and saw she was a round, strong, cheery-looking lass, with a laughing face, and thought she'd do. I didn't know how to go foolin' around her to find a soft place (as you would have done, sir, no offence to you), but just spoke a word or two with her, and when we came out into the passage gave her a squeeze and a kiss. Says she, 'How dare you?' Says I, 'I wants to marry you, my dear.' 'Marry me?' cries she laughing; 'why, I don't know you.' 'No more do I you, my dear,' says I, 'so that makes it all fair and equal.' She didn't know how to put a clapper on that, so she only laughed and said she couldn't think of it. 'Not think of it,' says I, artful like, 'not when you've come all these thousands of miles for the purpose?' 'What do you mean?' says she, staring. 'Come now,' says I, 'don't tell me. I knows what's what. When a man immigrationises, it's to get work; when a woman immigrationises, it's to get married. You may as well do it at once.' Well, she giggled a bit, and we were spliced two days afterwards."—*From "Roots," in Temple Bar.*

A woman in Le Sueur county, Minnesota, has applied for a divorce from her sixth husband.

Insurances.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, a Discount of 20 per cent. on the current rates of Premia will be allowed to all contributors.

ROBERT S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1162 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1869.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire,* subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.

THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE SAMARANG-SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Attention of Shippers is called to the low rates of Premiums charged by the undersigned Agents of above named Companies, for all steamer risks, subject to a brokerage of 15 per cent.

The "Oosterling," as well as the "Globe," after paying the Shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. on their paid-up Capital, distribute 25 per cent. of the surplus of the profits pro rata amongst such of the Insurers as have paid during the year £500 and upwards in premium. Particulars can be obtained at the Office of

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 40 Hongkong, 16th October, 1872.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS is called to the future distribution of the Profits of this Company, two-thirds (⅔rds) of which, after payment of interest, will now be divided amongst all Contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Nett Premia contributed.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

tf 663 Hongkong, 9th April, 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. tf 885

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant, on behalf of the above Company, Policies against Fire on First-class Buildings, to an extent of $10,000.

A discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

1y 15 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents.	½ per cent. per annum.
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents.	¼ "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 "

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 1168 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents.	¼ percent
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents	½ percent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents.	1 percent.

Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days	1/10 per cent.
Not exceeding 1 month	¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 "	½ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 "	¾ "
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of	1 "

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

Business Announcements.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,
AND
TO H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

T. N. DRISCOLL,
CIVIL, NAVAL, & MILITARY TAILOR,
WOOLLEN DRAPER, HATTER, HOSIER,
AND GENERAL OUTFITTER,
45 and 47, Queen's Road, next to Oriental Bank.

tf 192] [Feb. 1.

BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS.

To prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that BETTS'S NAME IS ON EVERY CAPSULE HE MAKES FOR THE PRINCIPAL MERCHANTS IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE,

thus enabling vendor, purchaser, and consumer, not only to identify the genuineness of the Capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied. The Lord Chancellor, in his judgment, said that the Capsules are not used merely for the purpose of the ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury and insuring its genuineness.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf Road, City Road, London, and

a291 1200] Bordeaux, France. [June 29

A NEW HAT FOR HOT CLIMATES.

ELLWOOD'S.—Also their

AIR CHAMBER HELMETS.—

J. ELLWOOD & SONS bee to direct public attention to their NEW HAT, which possesses the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER-PRINCIPLE, combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS are also Sole Manufacturers of the INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMETS, free from deleterious India Rubber. Manufactory—(Wholesale only), 24, GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, S.E. Sample Rooms—68, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., London. [a1073 Nov. 16

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS,
TOD-HEATLY & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON,

Having closed their Indian Agencies, and decided to Ship ONLY TO THE TRADE,

and no longer to Consign for Sale upon their own Account, or to Ship to Private Individuals, are prepared to execute Trade Orders upon very favourable terms. PRICED LISTS and every information UPON APPLICATION.

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits will in future be protected by a PATENT TRADE MARK CAPSULE, duly registered, bearing their Signature.

a281 1088] *Trial Shipments are suggested.* [Nov. 2

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for ACIDITY of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT and INDIGESTION. And the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and *for relaxed* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.

1y 837] A. S. Watson & Co., Agents, Hongkong. [1 Mar

GWYNNE & Coy., ENGINEERS, Essex St. Works, Strand, London, Manufacture of the very best quality.

Artesian well-boring Tools, etc. Beales' Patent Gas Exhausters and Blowers. Boilers of all Powers and Forms. Gwynne's Patent Centrifugal Pumps, all sizes. Pumping Machinery for Docks, Canals, etc. Hydraulic Presses, Lifts, Pumps, and Rams. Iron Bridges, Caissons, Houses, and Stores. Pumping Engines, for Supply of Towns, Factories, Canals, Estates, etc. Engines, Portable and Fixed, of all Powers. Irrigation Pumps of all sizes and forms. Sheep Washing Machinery. Horse-Clipping Machines. Turbine Water Wheels and Pumping Machines (Girard's Celebrated Patents).

This Machinery has had 20 Prize Medals at the Exhibitions of the first Cities and Countries in the World.

Illustrated Catalogues with 210 Engravings forwarded on receipt of 1s. in Stamps. [422 922 May 4

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

IHLANG-IHLANG, VANDA, HENNA, JOCKEY CLUB, FERNGIPANE, WHITE ROSE, VIOLET, TEA, COPPER, and other sweet Perfumes.

RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE and GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the Hair. GLYCERINE and WINDSOR SOAP. VIOLET, RICE, and other TOILET POWDERS.

RIMMEL'S far-famed TOILET VINEGAR. AQUADENTINE for the Teeth. PHOTOCHROME, to supersede Hair Dye. FANCY CRACKERS.

EUGENE RIMMEL,
PERFUMER TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES,
98, *Strand,* 128, *Regent Street, and* 24, *Cornhill, London.*

Sold by all Perfumery Venders throughout the World.

621 336] [1st Mar.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE & EXPORT PERFUMERY,
AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS, 24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON. Established 1799.

Prize Medals, London, 1862. Paris, 1867.

"Cordova Exhibition, 1872.—Silver Medal, Lima, 1872.—Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods obtained the Only Medal for Perfumery."

Atkinson's Celebrated WHITE ROSE and other PERFUMES. Atkinson's Celebrated EAU DE COLOGNE. Atkinson's Celebrated BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction. PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON'S Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World. 1y 928 May 18

FRAUD.

ON the 27th June, 1866, MOTHEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS Of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT; and on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one *selling spurious sauces's stores,* under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India. [a181 1203 June 29

BRISTOW, EDMONDS & WILLIAMS,
(Late BRISTOW & EDMONDS.)
PERFUMERS, FANCY SOAP MAKERS, AND DRUGGISTS,
Use,
GENERAL BRUSH MAKERS,
Wholesale and Export,
5, BISHOPSGATE AVENUE, CITY, E.C., LONDON,
(Established nearly 100 Years,)
So well-known for their

ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT, ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, and their JAMAICA and MARROW PONATUM. These Preparations are unique and unrivalled.

MANUFACTURERS OF
SEIDLITZ AND SODA POWDERS,
Specially for India, China, and the East.
CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
In bottles of various sizes.

COLD CREAM, BEAR'S GREASE and CIRCASSIAN CREAM, Rose, Jasmine, and Macassar Oils, Lavender Water, and Eau de Cologne.

ESSENCES, BOUQUETS, and NOSEGAYS for the Handkerchief in great variety, including Eau Bouquet, Jockey Club, Millefleur and Ylang Ylang

FRENCH ESSENCES AND POMADES.

Liberal terms to Merchants and large Shippers.

829 651] [4 May

SEVENTY YEARS OF SUCCESS
Have proved beyond question that
ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

Is the best, and safest Restorer and Beautifier of the Human hair. Perfectly free from any poisonous or mineral admixture, its certain good effects are lasting, even to the latest period of life, it prevents hair from falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, cleanses it from scurf and dandriff, making it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Great caution is necessary to ask for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, and avoid all others, this being the only genuine. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

CAUTION.—Each bottle has a GLASS STOPPER instead of the Cork as formerly. All with the CORK are SPURIOUS IMITATIONS. This Notice is deemed necessary, as the Proprietors have received intimation that a large quantity of Counterfeit, of the most pernicious quality, has lately been sent from France and Germany to India and the Colonies under their names.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO,
or PEARL DENTIFRICE, preserves and beautifies the Teeth, strengthens the Gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a PEARL-LIKE WHITENESS.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

An Oriental Botanical Preparation. This Royally-patronised and Ladies' esteemed Specific realises a Healthy Purity of Complexion and a Softness and Delicacy of Skin. Soothing, cooling and purifying, it eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions and Discolourations. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, which colour remains as durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price 3s. 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last seventy years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Bazaars throughout China, Japan, India, the Colonies, and South America.

"Ask for ROWLANDS' ARTICLES."

A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, HATTON-GARDEN, LONDON.

1197] [June 29

Business Announcements.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!
FOR
KEROSINE—PETROLEUM—PARAFFIN.
WRIGHT & BUTLER,
MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS, BIRMINGHAM.

Photographs and Patterns on application. Greatly improved designs. American Burners if desired. Chandeliers in great variety. Patentees of the celebrated "ECLIPSE"—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

All Orders must be sent through an English house, or accompanied by 60 days' draft. [1 Mar.

J. THOMPSON'S KALYDOR SOAP

Contains a large percentage of Glycerine, in combination with other ingredients of the most Emollient kind.

By the constant use of the SOAP, the ill effects of extreme climates upon the complexion will be prevented, and a youthful softness and freshness imparted.

THE PERFUME IS RICH AND ENDURING.

Prices, 4d. and 6d. per Tablet, and in Boxes of Three Cakes, 1s. and 1s. 6d. the Box.

FACTORY: 12, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, LONDON.

2y 320] WHOLESALE AND FOR EXPORTATION. [Feb. 17

OAKEY and SON'S EMERY and BLACK LEAD MILLS,
BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.
Packets, 3d. each; tins, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. each.

OAKEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, from 1s. 6d. each.

OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS' SOAP (NON-MERCURIAL),
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-plate, Plate Glass, Marble, &c. Tablets, 6d. each.

OAKEY'S GENUINE EMERY, GRAIN AND FLOUR.

OAKEY'S EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH.

OAKEY'S CABINET GLASS PAPER, BLACK LEAD, &c.

OAKEY'S GOODS SOLD EVERYWHERE by Ironmongers, Grocers, Oilmen, Brushmakers, Druggists, &c. [2103 1y N30

Business Announcements.

OXFORD MOURNING NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES. The border is plain black, placed at a little distance from the extreme edge of the paper, and crosses at the Corners, presenting an elegant and pleasing effect.

SOLD THROUGHOUT the COLONIES. This speciality in Mourning Stationery has had a very large sale in England and upon the Continent of Europe.

OXFORD MOURNING NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES, registered design, in a variety of sizes.

TERRY, STONEMAN & Co., Sole Manufacturers, 6 and

a816890] 82, Hatton Garden, London, England. [Mar. 6

NOTICE.
MORSON'S
EFFECTUAL REMEDIES
Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion: MORSON'S PEPSINE, the active principle of the gastric juice. The careful and regular use of this valuable medicine restores the natural functions of the stomach, giving once more strength to the body. In Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ½-, 1-, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE has now obtained such universal celebrity it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to most European practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes of commerce not being of uniform strength, has induced MORSON & SON to compound their preparation. Sold in ½-oz., 1, and 2-oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation of this nutritious agent extant is MORSON'S.

PEPTIC FOOD for Invalids and Infants, digestible, nutritious, and palatable. Sold in ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

All the above are carefully packed and shipped to orders, which must be made payable in England.

Sole Manufacturers:
THOMAS MORSON & SON,

Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions, 31, 33, & 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.

Works—Hornsey and Homerton.

PURE CHEMICALS & NEW MEDICINES selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch.

a281 1088] *Trade Name and Mark registered.* [Ju y 27

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 4th April, 1873.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24	per piecul	$1 80 a	$120.00
" 28 a 32	"	122.00 a	135.00
" 36 a 42	"	127.00 a	138.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 a 7¾ lbs	per piece	$2.15 a	2.20
" 8 a 8½ lbs	"	2.35 a	2.60
" 9 a 10 lbs	"	2.57 a	3.60
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 a 60 reed	"	2.15 a	2.40
" 64 a 66 "	"	2.55 a	2.70
" 68 a 72 "	"	2.95 a	3.60
WHITE SPOTTED DO.	per piece	2.50 a	2.65
WHITE BROCADES	"	2.50 a	2.65
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards	"	2.70 a	3.80
" 40 "	"	3.10 a	4.20
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs.	"	1.75 a	1.80
" 24 " & 36 " 8 lbs	"	2.28 a	2.30
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	"	3.90 a	3.05
DYED BROCADE Do.	"	3.75 a	3.90
DYED DAMASK Do.	per piece	3.00 a	6.25
CHINTZ	"	1.30 a	1.55
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	per doz.	0.75 a	0.80
" Brown	"	0.55 a	0.72
" Red	"	0.78 a	0.85
VELVETS, Black, 22 ins.	per yard	0.33 a	0.35
" Gentian, 22 "	"	0.27 a	0.28
VELVETEENS, Black	"	0.23 a	0.30

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES	per yard	0.87 a	0.88
LONG ELLS, *HM* let	per piece	8.25 a	8.30
" As ted	"	7.70 a	7.80
" *HA* Scarlet	"	8.20 a	8.25
" Assorted	"	7.50 a	7.80
CAMLETS, SSS	"	15.75 a	16.00
" SS	"	19.00 a	19.50
" S	"	20.50 a	21.00
" *BBB*	"	24.00 a	24.50
LASTINGS	"	15.00 a	15.50

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 a 6	per picul	4.00 a	4.25
" Hoop	"	4.75 a	4.80
" Bar	"	3.50 a	3.65
" Small Round Rod	"	3.80 a	3.90
" Wire	"	7.50 a	8.75
LEAD	"	0.60 a	0.80
STEEL, English	per lab.	4.00 a	4.10
" Swedish	"	4.50 a	4.65
TIN, Malacca	per picul	36.50 a	38.00
TIN PLATES	per box	10.00 a	10.25
SHEATHING METAL	per picul	24.50 a	28.00
QUICKSILVER	"	112.00 a	113.00
SPELTER	"	7.60 a	7.85

PRODUCE

COTTON, Shanghai	per picul	14.70 a	15.00
" Ningpo	"	16.00 a	16.50
" Tientsin	"	15.50 a	16.00
" Shantung	"	15.50 a	16.00
" Bengal	"	12.00 a	16.50
ALUM	per picul	1.70 a	1.95
SAPANWOOD, Japan white	"	3.70 a	3.80
" Black	"	3.25 a	3.30
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	"	2.45 a	2.50
" " 2	"	2.20 a	2.25
" Siam, white	"	1.55 a	1.60
" " mill cleaned	"	1.45 a	1.50
" Manila	"	2.35 a	2.40
" Java	"	2.00 a	2.10
" Singapore	"	1.90 a	1.95
" Saigon	"	1.50 a	1.55
" Arracan	"	2.10 a	2.15
" Rangoon	"	2.35 a	2.40
SALTPETRE	"	6.20 a	7.50
COALS, AFLOAT	per ton.		
" English steam	"	17.00 a	17.50
" American Anthracite	"	15.00 a	15.50
" Sydney	"	14.00 a	14.50
WINDOW GLASS	per box.	4.75 a	5.00
BEŶCHE PRODUCE, &c.,			
RATTANS, Straits	per pul.	4.50 a	6.00
" Banjar	"	4.30 a	4.75
PEPPER, White	"	24.00 a	24.20
" Black	"	13.50 a	14.00
BETEL NUT	"	3.25 a	3.50
SANDAL WOOD Malabar	"	4.20 a	4.50
" " South Seas	"	10.50 a	21.00
SAPAN WOOD, Manila	"	1.80 a	2.00
" Siam	"	2.30 a	2.30
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	"	1.60 a	1.70
" American, per barrel of 200 lbs.	"	7.30 a	7.50
WHEAT, Pootsin	per pul.	1.50 a	1.95
" California	"	2.20 a	2.25
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3	"	8.75 a	9.25
" " Dk. Brown	"	3.40 a	3.50
" West Coast, Dk. Brown	"	3.20 a	3.30
" Manila, Dry White	"	3.50 a	3.60
" " Dk. Brown	"	3.75 a	3.90
CAMPHOR, packed	"	16.00 a	16.50
PEAS, White	"	2.10 a	2.15
" Green	"	1.85 a	1.90
" Black	"	1.50 a	1.65
" Yellow	"	1.35 a	1.55
MUSHROOMS, Japan	"	28.50 a	35.00
SEAWEED, Green	"	3.50 a	3.75
" Cut	"	4.25 a	4.50
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large	"	11.00 a	14.00
" " small	"	8.50 a	8.20
VERMICELLI, Tientsin	"	7.50 a	8.10
BEES WAX, Japan	"	16.00 a	16.50
" Hankow	"	62.00 a	6.30

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
HONGKONG.					
STEAMERS.					
Altona	Hore	Brit. str	1147	Wm. Pustau & Co	San Francisco
Avoca	Andrews	Brit. str	1008	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Bombay	Davies	Brit. str	1326	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Dang Wee	Lord	Ann. str	250	Aug. Heard & Co	
Delta	Edmond	Brit. str	1019	P. & O. S. N. Co	Shanghai
Fame	Richardson	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Plying*
Geelong	G. J. Babot	Brit. str	1012	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Lord of the Isles	James Blow	Brit. str	1245	Gilman & Co	San Francisco
Luzon	Williams	Amr. str	661	D. Lapraik & Co	
Madras	Bernard	Brit. str	1100	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Maumee	Bazin	Rus. str	600	Landstein & Co	
Nankin	R. McNabb	Brit. str	1830	Siemssen & Co	
Norna	Milson	Brit. str	608	Kwok Acheong	Swatow
Parana	Wilkinson	Brit. str	1027	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Patuxet	S. W. Cowing	Amr. str	240	Aug. Heard & Co	
Poyang §	Mott	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Quang-Se	J. Maury	Brit. str	1890	P. M. S. S. Co	
Rosita y Nene	Alchantra	Span. str	689	Order	
Sea Gull	Thatcher	Brit. str	34	Lane, Crawford & Co	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Acheong	
White Cloud		Brit. str	380	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Yot-tung		Brit. str	332	Acheong	*Laid up*
‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*					
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*					
SAILING VESSELS.					
Adelheid	Voege	Ger. bk	235	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Alden Besse	Besse	Amr. bk	842	Rozario & Co	San Francisco
America	de Lanciriea	Peru. sh	1650	Captain	
Anna Dorothea	Schutt	Ger. bk	330	Wm. Pustau & Co	Saigon
Camilla Cavour	Astorquia	Peru. sh	843	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Cap-sing-moon	Sorensen	Brit. bk	466	Rozario & Co	Melbourne
Constante	Fabie	Span. bg	277	Carlowitz & Co	
Daylight	Rademaker	Siam. bk	417	Chinese	
Dragon	McClemon	Brit. sh	696	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Edward James	Patterson	Amr. bk	529	Rozario & Co	San Francisco
Ellen Lewis	Longlois	Brit. bk	336	Order	
Esmeralda	Koppelmann	Ger. bk	215	Carlowitz & Co	
F. C. Clark	Metcalf	Brit. bk	648	Russell & Co	New York
Ferdinand Brumm	A. F. Ross	Ger. bk	754	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Fray Bentos	Angel Fulle	Peru. sh	471	Order	
Garibaldi	Noyes	Amr. bk	670	Rozario & Co	Portland
Hippocampe	Butut	Fren. bk	400	Order	
Hohenzollern	Hasbagen	Ger. bk	250	Melchers & Co	
Hongkong	Jacobsen	Ger. bk	227	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Jean Sands	Leffavre	Brit. sh	631	Aug. Heard & Co	
Kvik	Amundren	Nor. bk